

**LISTING OF CLAIMS**

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-39. (Canceled)

40. (Currently Amended) A method of generating ozone to inhibit the growth of a bacterium comprising contacting the ~~microbe~~bacterium with (i) an antibody that can bind to the bacterium and (ii) a source of singlet oxygen ( $^1\text{O}_2$ ) to thereby generate ozone to inhibit the growth of the bacterium, wherein the source of singlet oxygen is not ~~covalently attached~~ conjugated to the antibody or another molecule.

41. (Original) The method of claim 40, wherein the source of singlet oxygen ( $^1\text{O}_2$ ) is a sensitizer molecule.

42. (Original) The method of claim 41, wherein the sensitizer molecule is a pterin, a flavin, a hematoporphyrin, a tetrakis(4-sulfonatophenyl)porphyrin, a bipyridyl ruthenium(II) complex, a rose Bengal dye, a quinone, a rhodamine dye, a phthalocyanine, a hypocrellin, rubrocyanin, pinacyanol, allocyanin or a chlorin.

43. (Canceled)

44. (Original) The method of claim 40, wherein the antibody is a human or a humanized antibody.

45. (Original) The method of claim 40, wherein the antibody is a Fab, Fab', F(ab')<sub>2</sub>, Fv or sFv fragment.

46-47. (Canceled)

48. (Currently Amended) A method of generating ozone to inhibit the growth of a bacterium comprising contacting the ~~microbe-bacterium~~ with (i) an antibody that can bind to the bacterium and (ii) a source of singlet oxygen ( $^1\text{O}_2$ ) to thereby generate ozone to inhibit the growth of the bacterium, wherein the source of singlet oxygen would not, on its own, inhibit the growth of the ~~bacteria-bacterium~~ when exposed to light.

49. (Previously presented) The method of claim 48, wherein the source of singlet oxygen ( $^1\text{O}_2$ ) is a sensitizer molecule.

50. (Previously presented) The method of claim 49, wherein the sensitizer molecule is a pterin, a flavin, a hematoporphyrin, a tetrakis(4-sulfonatophenyl)porphyfin, a bipyridyl ruthenium(II) complex, a rose Bengal dye, a quinone, a rhodamine dye, a phthalocyanine, a hypocrellin, rubrocyanin, pinacyanol, allocyanin or a chlorin.

51. (Previously presented) The method of claim 49, wherein the sensitizer molecule is attached to the antibody.

52. (Previously presented) The method of claim 48, wherein the antibody is a human or a humanized antibody.

53. (Previously presented) The method of claim 48, wherein the antibody is a Fab, Fab', F(ab')<sub>2</sub>, Fv or sFv fragment.

54. (Currently Amended) A method of generating ozone to

inhibit the growth of a bacterium comprising contacting the ~~microbe-bacterium~~ with (i) an antibody that can bind to the bacterium and (ii) a source of singlet oxygen ( $^1\text{O}_2$ ) to thereby generate ozone to inhibit the growth of the bacterium, wherein the source of singlet oxygen is not ~~covalently attached~~ conjugated to the antibody and the source of singlet oxygen would not, on its own, inhibit the growth of the ~~bacteria-bacterium~~ when exposed to light.

55. (Previously presented) The method of claim 54, wherein the source of singlet oxygen ( $^1\text{O}_2$ ) is a sensitizer molecule.

56. (Previously presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the sensitizer molecule is a pterin, a flavin, a hematoporphyrin, a tetrakis(4-sulfonatophenyl)porphyfin, a bipyridyl ruthenium(II) complex, a rose Bengal dye, a quinone, a rhodamine dye, a phthalocyanine, a hypocrelin, rubrocyanin, pinacyanol, allocyanin or a chlorin.

57. (Previously presented) The method of claim 54, wherein the antibody is a human or a humanized antibody.

58. (Previously presented) The method of claim 54, wherein the antibody is a Fab, Fab', F(ab')<sub>2</sub>, Fv or sFv fragment.